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IN BRIEF

FIRST RECORD OF WHITE-WINGED NIGHTJAR *CAPRIMULGUS CANDICANS* FOR BOLIVIA

A specimen of *Caprimulgus candicans* was collected on 11 September 1987, in Dpto. Beni, Prov. Yucuma, Bolivia, at the Estación Biológica del Beni (EBB) ($14^{\circ}38'S$, $66^{\circ}18'W$), 210 m. It was captured by hand, during daylight hours, in dry open savanna near Estancia El Provenir, by a guide accompanying E. Flores. The specimen (Colección Boliviana de Fauna, 0624) is a ♂ (left testis 6×3.5 mm, right 6×2 mm) with no fat and skull 95% pneumaticized. It is similar in size and appearance to previously published descriptions (Sclater 1866, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*: 581–590; Hartert 1892, *Catalogue*

Birds Brit. Mus. XVI): wing 133 mm (5.25 in); tail 95 mm (3.75 in); larger wing-coverts and inner secondaries white; primaries black, white at base; third primary (from outside) longest; abdomen, under wing coverts, outer rectrices (all but central pair in this specimen) white. The specimen differs from published descriptions (Slater, *loc. cit.*; Hartert, *loc. cit.*) in lacking ochraceous wash above and ferruginous spots on scapulars; throat, sides of neck, and breast are not chestnut, but brown spotted with buff; and rectrices are edged brown rather than buff.

This rare nightjar is known from a few localities in central and southern Brazil, with an unconfirmed record from Paraguay: Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, mid-1820s; Emas National Park, Goiás, 1980s-1990s; Orissanga, São Paulo, 1823; and an unknown locality in Paraguay, 1700s (Collar *et al.* 1992, *Threatened Birds of the Americas*). Two specimens at Field Museum of Natural History tentatively identified as *C. candicans* (Collar *et al.*, *loc. cit.*) are in fact ♀ *Eleothreptus anomalus* (D. Stotz pers. comm.).

The only previously known locality for the species from this century is Emas National Park, where it has been recorded from open grassland habitats; the population is believed to number in the hundreds (Collar *et al.*, *loc-cit.*). Appropriate habitat is extremely limited in west-central Brazil and *C. candicans* is seriously threatened by the destruction of its remaining habitat (Collar *et al.*, *loc-cit.*).

The Beni record represent a major western range extension of approximately 1500 km, and the morphological differences of the specimen may indicate an undescribed form of *C. candicans*. Previous efforts to survey the avifauna of the EBB have been relatively brief and did not concentrate on nocturnal species. Furthermore, identification of *C. candicans* in surveys of appropriate habitat is hindered because its vocalizations are unknown (Collar *et al.*, *loc-cit.*). A serious effort should be made to determine if there are viable populations of *C. candicans* in Bolivia.

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FIRST RECORD OF THE DUNLIN FROM THE PHILIPPINES

The Dunlin *Calidris alpina* is a rare vagrant to New Zealand (Falla *et al.* 1981, Hayman *et al.* 1988), Australia (Simpson & Day 1984, Hayman *et al.* 1988), Timor (doubtful) (White & Bruce 1986), Hawaii, Palau, Marianas, Pohnpei and Wake (Pratt *et al.* 1987). It is a common